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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/817,547	03/26/2001	Ronald S. Cok	82391THC	6840

7590 06/02/2003
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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, CHANH DUY

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2675

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2003

5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/817,547

Applicant(s)

COK, RONALD S.

Examiner

Chanh Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 March 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The response filed on March 13, 2003 has been entered and considered by examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in-

(1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effect under this subsection of a national application published under section 122(b) only if the international application designating the United States was published under Article 21(2)(a) of such treaty in the English language; or
(2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that a patent shall not be deemed filed in the United States for the purposes of this subsection based on the filing of an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a).

3. Claims 1-4 and 6-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Salam (U.S. Patent No. 6,081,073).

As to claim 1, Salam discloses a dynamic controller for light emitting active matrix display, the display being responsive a code value (e.g., 256 value) for producing a light output (see column 3, line 30 through column 4, line 19). Salam teaches a photosensor located on the display for sensing the light output from the display (see column 5, lines 20-24) and generating a feedback signal (i.e. analog signal outputted from camera 21 or photosensor) representing thereof (see column 3, lines 58 through column 4, line 11).

Salam teaches a feedback signal converter (A/D converter 22) for converting the

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feedback signal to a converted feedback signal (i.e. digital signal brightness reading for the lamp outputted from A/D converter 22). Salam teaches a code value corrector (microprocessor 3, memory H) including a memory (memory location H) responsive to a code value (256 value) for producing a corrected code value (i.e. G value) and updated calculator (e.g., microprocessor 3) responsive to the converted feedback signal (digital signal brightness reading for the lamp outputted from A/D converter 22); see column 4, lines 1-35.

As to claim 2, Salam teaches that "transfer of the G values can be recording them on a medium which is subsequently read into memory H"; see column 4, lines 36-44. Thus, there are two memory one is medium memory and another one is memory H. The computer (i.e. code value corrector) computes the G value then recording them to the medium before reading into the memory H. The "medium" of Salam clearly reads on the claimed an immediate memory for receiving and storing corrected data signal from the data signal corrector as recited in the claim.

As to claim 3, Salam teaches that "in this case each lamp is turned on with photocell receiving light from it and the digital reading for the lamp light is recorded in microprocessor memory"; see column 5, lines 20-24. Thus, the microprocessor memory reads on intermediate memory for receiving and storing converted feedback signal (digital signal) from the feedback signal converter (22) as recited in the claim.

As to claim 4, Salam clearly teaches the feedback signals (i.e. analog signal outputted from camera 21 or photosensor) being an analog current signal and the

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converted feedback signal (digital signal outputted from A/D 22) being a digital code value.

As to claim 6, Salam clearly teaches the code values being supplied to the display as digital signals (i.e. analog signals are converted into digital signal by A/D converter 22).

As to claims 7-8, Salam teaches that "each lamp is turned on with the photocell receiving light from it" (see column 5, lines 21-25). This reads on a photosensor for each display pixel .

As to claim 9, Salam clearly teaches means for sending every code to the representative pixel and producing a corrected code value for every code value; see column 5, lines 25-40.

As to claim 10, Salam teaches that the lamps of the instrument panel may be of different groups each group having its lamps set to a brightness particular to the group (see column 7, lines 8-29). This reads on the claimed "partition into multiple units" as recited in the claim, even well-known in the art as admitted by applicant on page 7, lines 14-17 of the specification.

As to claims 11-12, Salam clearly teaches color display device as recited in the claim; see column 7, line 39 through column 8, line 40.

As to claim 13, the claimed "color transformation" is broad enough to read on the color correction as taught by Salam.

As to claim 14-15, Salam teaches a global display attribute ambient illumination; see column 5, lines 45-55 and column 6, lines 58-66.

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As to claims 16-17, Salam clearly teaches pixel specific display attribute and position specific display attribute as broad claimed language. That is Salem's device can change the brightness of the specific pixel at certain or desired position on the screen.

As to claim 18, the G values for the lamp of Salam are updated depending on the brightness of the lamp and the G values are stored in the memory H. This reads on the claimed limitation updating the memory upon start-up as recited in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 5 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salam in view of Holloman (U.S. Patent No. 6,097,360).

As to claim 19, note the discussion of Salam above, Salam does not mention the controller and the display device integrated on a common substrate. Holloman teaches that the analog drivers, the control counters, decoders, and video drivers are intended to be built on a common substrate using conventional TFT construction on glass, ceramic or a metal substrate as desired with the light emitting devices... (see column 4, lines 22-33). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to have used the common substrate as taught by Holloman to accommodate the controller and the display device of Salam so that the display device is more compact.

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As to claim 5, converting the digital signals to analog signals prior is well-known in the art. For example, Da Costa (U.S. 6,100,879) cited by applicant clearly digital-analog converter for converting digital signal to analog signals to the display device; see Figures 5 and 7A.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed on March 13, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On page 2, third paragraph of the Response, applicant argues that Salam does not teach or suggest using the corrected code value to update memory. Examiner totally disagrees with applicant this point of view because at least column 4, lines 3-11 of Salam discloses^{wing} the corrected code value G to update memory (i.e. memory location H) by using formula: $G = (255 \times \text{Reference Brightness}) \div \text{Brightness reading for the lamp}$. For example, Reference brightness is the brightness of the weakest equal to 1
Brightness reading of the lamp (or code value) is 25

Thus, the corrected code value G is $(255 \times 1) \div 25 = 51$ stored in memory location H.

The weaker lamp (e.g., with code value 25) will get extra power with corrected code value $G = 51$ so as to achieve the uniformity (see column 4, lines 12-19).

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Inquiries

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chanh Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 308-6603.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner supervisor, Steven Saras can be reached at 305-9720.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

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(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

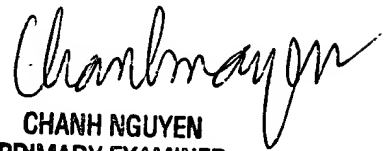
Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121

Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist)

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.



C. Nguyen
March 19, 2003



CHANH NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER